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Mr. E. B. Escott, instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan, has an article on "Logarithmic Series" in the *Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, No. 162, 1910, and also an article on "Cubic Congruences with Three Real Roots" in the *Annals of Mathematics* for January, 1910.

Dr. E. J. Wilczynski, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an associate professorship in mathematics at the University of Chicago. He will enter upon his work at the beginning of the Summer Quarter, 1910.

The Summer Quarter, 1910, at the University of Chicago, will begin Monday, June 20. The courses in mathematics include Trigonometry, College Algebra, Synoptic Course in Pure and Applied Mathematics, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Theory of Equations, Differential Equations, Critical Review of Secondary Mathematics, Graphical Methods in Algebra, Theory of Substitutions, General Analysis, Functions of a Complex Variable, Modern Analytic Geometry, Projective Differential Geometry, Seminar on the Foundations of Mathematics, and Reading and Research in Pure Mathematics. The first term extends to July 27, and the second term to September 2.

The courses in advanced mathematics at the various American and foreign universities are announced with some regularity in the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*. Those for 1910—1911 at Cornell, Princeton, Yale, and the University of Strassburg are found in the May, 1910, issue. In this same number also is a list of the doctorates for the year 1908—1909 conferred by the various German universities.

Mr. A. S. Hawkesworth has been appointed professor of higher mathematics in the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

This issue was mailed May 21.

ERRATA.

The statement of the following problem should appear at the top of page 95.

290. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

When the equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, represents an ellipse, show (by integration) that its area is

$$\frac{\pi (af^2 + bg^2 + ch^2 - abc - 2fgh)}{(ab - h^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$